OLIVENEBULA, A NEW GENUS SEPARATED FROM THE GENUS *TRIPHAENOPSIS* BUTLER, 1878 (LEPIDOPTERA : NOCTUIDAE)

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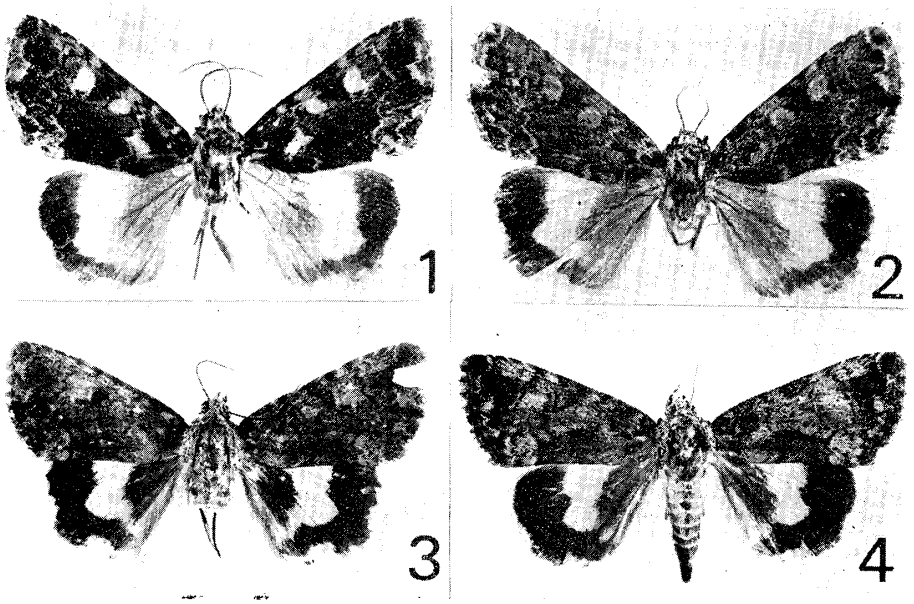
Triphaenopsis Butler, 1878, has been treated as a genus consisting of middle-sized moths with yellow-banded hind wings occurring in the East Asia. The species in the genus are superficially similar to one another, but their genitalia have not been examined critically in order to understand their relationship. Sugi (1962), when described *Triphaenopsis jezoensis* from Hokkaido, Japan, illustrated the male genitalia of four species of the genus from Japan. The genus *Triphaenopsis* may ultimately be restricted to the following four species : *lucilla* Butler (type species of the genus), *jezoensis* Sugi, *cinerescens* Butler and *postflava* Leech.

A continental species, *oberthueri* Staudinger, ranging east to the Island of Tsushima, Japan, was placed in *Triphaenopsis* by Warren, 1911, together with some other continental species formerly treated as members of *Polyphaenis* Boisduval by Hampson (1908). But the male and female genital organ of *oberthueri* is obvious dissimilar to the above four species. For this and a new species from Formosa we propose a new genus by the following features.

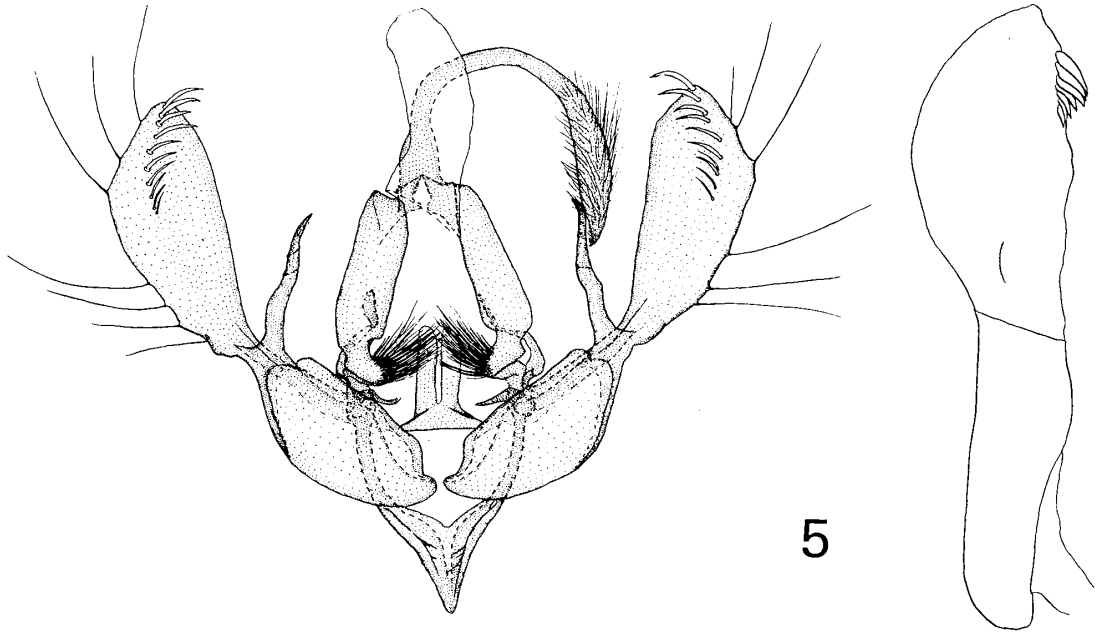


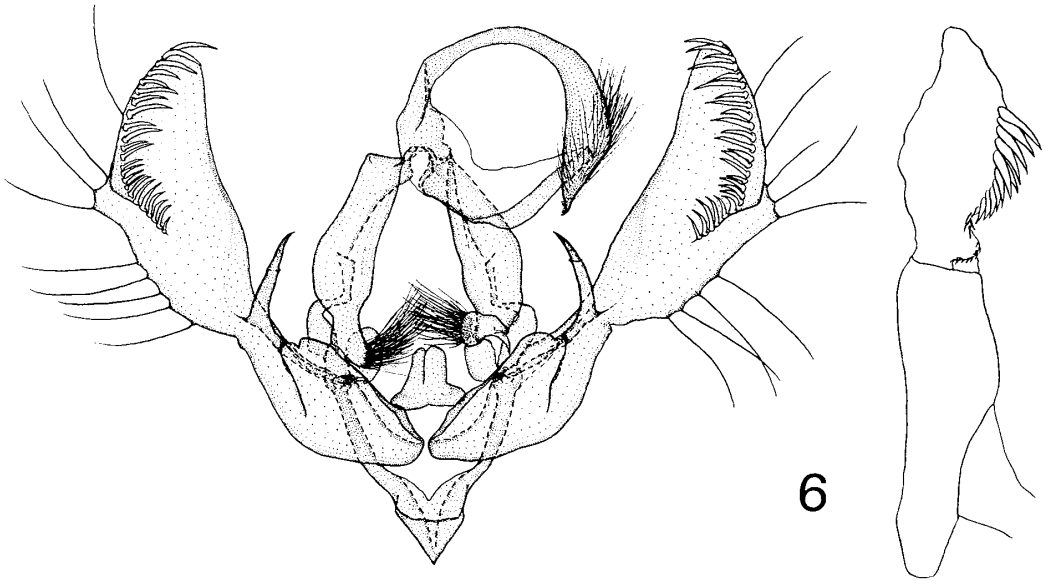
Figs. 1-4. *Olivenebula* spp.
1. *O. monticola* sp. nov. ♂, paratype.
2. Ditto, ♀, paratype.
3. *O. oberthueri* Staudinger, ♂.
4. Ditto, ♀.

***Olivenebula* gen. nov.**

Type species : *Polyphaenis oberthueri* Staudinger, 1892

Male genitalia. Uncus very long, broad near apex, with sharply pointed tip. Tegumen narrow, with ventrally prominent penicullus covered with hair. Valva constricted strongly at middle, from there arising upwards elongated harpe. Ampulla absent. Cucullus with a series of terminal corona. Juxta bearing two lobes expanded upwards. Aedoeagus moderate, with wedge-like cornuti well fusing each oher at base on vesica.





Figs. 5-6. Male genitalia of *Olivenebula* spp.
5. *O. monticola* sp. nov., paratype. (Genitalia slide HY-201)
6. *O. oberthueri* (Staudinger). (Genitalia slide HY-236)

Female genitalia. Ovipositor lobe moderate, not elongated as in *Triphaenopsis*. Pleurum of the eighth abdominal segment not so elongated as in *Triphaenopsis*. Ductus bursae with some sclerites in it. Bursa copulatryx a oval form, lacking signum.

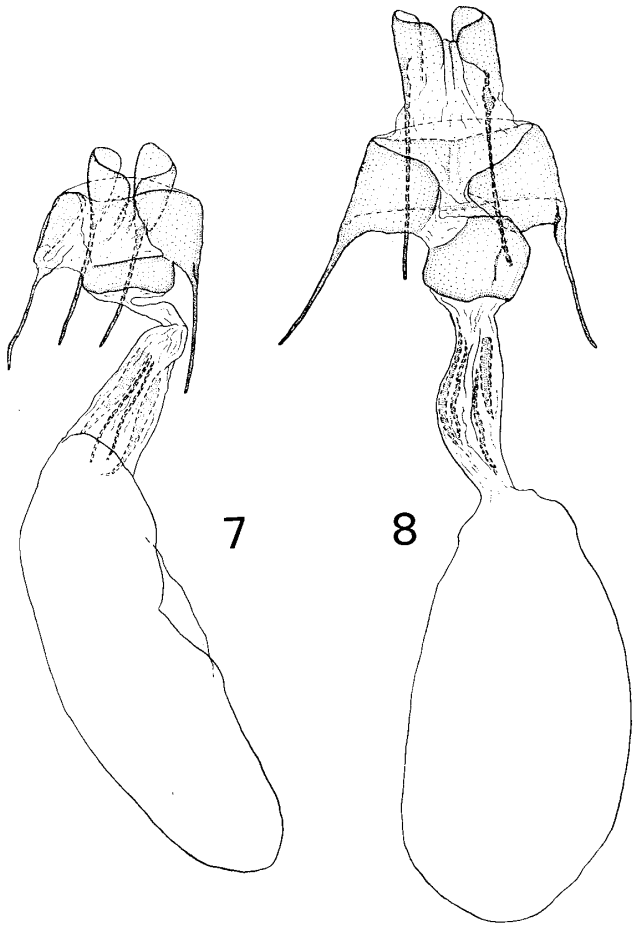
This genus is readily distinguished from *Triphaenopsis* by the male and female genitalia. Besides the type species, *oberthueri*, and the below described new species, *Triphaenopsis pulcherrima* (Moore, 1867) will be combined with this genus in future examination.

***Olivenebula monticola* sp. nov.** (Figs. 1 & 2)

Antenna filiform, slightly thickened in male. Palpus brownish laterally. Tegula yellowish green, tinged with brown on outside. Patagium yellowish green, broadly edged with brownish. Fore wing with olive green, irrorated with blackish fuscous. Subbasal line double, filled in with pale olive green. Antemedial line double, black filled in with pale olive green, angled outwards on subcosta, then waved and angled outwards above hind margin. Fusing with antemedial line, a pale green patch on basal area of cellule 1. Claviform fuscous, in seme specimens greenish brown, indistinctly defined by black scales. Orbicular filled in with yellowish green, sometimes with brownish center, defined by black. Reniform yellowish green, defined by black on innerside and below, with outer margin indented. Upper half of interspace between orbicular and reniform blackish. Yellowish green markings on subcosta above orbicular and reniform. Postmedial line double, bent outwards below costa, then oblique to vein 4, waved to hind margin, filled in with pale olive green, three pale yellow spots beyond it on costa. In some specimens, posterior half of median area defined by ante- and postmedial lines dark brown irrorated with greenish. Subterminal line pale green, defined on inside by black suffusion apically, with dentate black marks below. Terminal line blackish. Hind wing bearing pale yellow band, with its outer margin indented once at near vein 5, then parallel to termen at shorter distance than above vein 5. Cilia pale yellow, brownish patch between veins 3 and 5. Underside of fore wing pale grey, suffused with brownish. Large pale yellowish marking on discoidal area, with dentation of outer margin. Hind wing pale yellow. Terminal brownish band broad and sinuous on inside in anterior half, narrow in posterior half.

Length of fore wing: 17-21 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Uncus long, swollen before tip, apex pointed. Tegumen narrow, with a lobed and hairy penicullus on ventral end. Valva strongly narrowed at middle, from there, a stout and upwardly elongated harpe arising with its apex pointed. Dorsal membrane of cucullus extented ventrally. About ten coronal spines along outer margin of ventral membrane of cucullus. Juxta with two dorsally elongated lobes. Aedoeagus



Figs. 7-8. Female genitalia of *Olivenebula* spp. 7. *O. monticola* sp. nov., paratype. (Genitalia slide HY-234) 8. *O. oberthueri* (Staudinger). (Genitalia slide HY-238)

moderate, with a series of minute dents on the basal area of vesica and about seven wedge-like corniti on the apical part of vesica.

Female genitalia (Fig. 7). Ovipositor lobe weakly sclerotized. Pleurum of the eighth abdominal segment broad. Ostium cup wide and short. Ductus bursae with some long sclerites in it. Bursa copulatryx without signum.

Holotype. ♂, Mt. Houfuanshan (3100 m), Nantow, Formosa, Aug. 8, 1974 (Y. Kishida), in Y. Kishida's collection.

Paratypes. 1♂16♀♀, the same data as Holotype; 1♂1♀, Alishan, Chiai, Hsien, Aug. 12, 1974 (Y. Kishida); 1♀, Lishan, Taichung, Hsien, Aug. 9, 1974 (Y. Kishida). 3♀♀ from Mt. Houfuanshan will be preserved in the collection of the British Museum, Natural History, and other paratypes are in our collections.

This new species resembles *O. oberthueri* (Staudinger) (Figs. 3 & 4), but differs from the latter by smaller size (in *oberthueri*, length of fore wing is 21–22 mm), pale yellowish median band of hind wing with its outer margin parallel and nearer to termen in posterior half, while in *oberthueri*, a median band of hind wing is dark yellow and its outer margin indented twice, viz. at vein 2 and in cellule 5. In male genitalia, this new species is distinguished from *oberthueri* (Fig. 6) by weaker apical swelling of uncus, longer harpe, smaller number of coronal spines, longer lobes arising from juxta and fewer cornuti on vesica. In female genitalia, shape of ostium cup is available to separate *monticola* from *oberthueri* (in our slide of female genitalia of *oberthueri* (Fig. 8), ostium slightly slants to the right).

At the present time, this species is endemic to Formosa.

In concluding this paper, we wish to express our hearty thanks to Mr. S. Sugi, Tokyo, for his helpful suggestion in the course of study. Our apprecation is also due to Dr. H. Inoue of Otsuma Woman's University, Saitama, for his kind advice to us.

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摘　　要

ツシマキシタヨトウを模式種とする属 *Olivenebula* を創設した．この属はシロホシキシタヨトウを模式種とする属 *Triphaenopsis* から分離されたもので，雌雄交尾器の形状の相違により *Triphaenopsis* と区別される．

本報では同時に，この属の1新種 *O. monticola* sp. nov. モエギキシタヨトウ（新称）を台湾より記載したので，現時点で2種がここに含まれることになるが，大陸の *Triphaenopsis pulcherrima* Moore なども恐らくこの属に入るものと考える．

（岸田泰則・吉本　浩）